

## TAFT CALLS ON CORTELYOU

WAR SECRETARY GOES TO HOME OF HIS SICK COLLEAGUE.

Wishes Him a Merry Christmas and a Speedy Return to Health—Then Taft Has a Long Conference With Vorys, Manager of His Boom—Free for All Content Now.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Taft showed to-day that he took no stock in the mischief making reports circulated with a view to stirring up trouble between Secretary Cortelyou and his fellow members of the Roosevelt Cabinet and particularly with Mr. Taft. He went this afternoon to the home of Secretary Cortelyou, who is suffering from a severe attack of the grip, and wished him a merry Christmas and a speedy return to health, thus demonstrating that there has been no rupture in the pleasant personal relations existing between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Taft's visit to the Cortelyou residence excited a great deal of interest in Washington, coming as it did right upon the heels of the publication of the "Cortelyou conspiracy" story. It was related that Mr. Cortelyou and his friends were whooping it up for the third time to conceal a well laid purpose to land the Presidential nomination for the Secretary of the Treasury. The conclusion was drawn from this statement that Mr. Taft and Mr. Cortelyou had reached the parting of the ways and that one or the other would of necessity be compelled to quit the Cabinet.

Just before his departure to-day for Cincinnati, where he went to visit the tomb of his mother, who died while he was on his tour of the world, and to qualify as executor of her estate, Mr. Taft spent several hours in conference with Arthur I. Vorys, director in chief of the movement having for its purpose the nomination of Mr. Taft as the Republican Presidential candidate. Mr. Vorys recounted to Mr. Taft the political developments of the last four months bearing on the Taft candidacy and according to what was said afterward reported that things were looking up in a political way for the Secretary of War.

Washington has been looking forward with great interest to the first meeting of Mr. Taft and Mr. Vorys following Mr. Taft's return to the United States. It had been reported that friends of Secretary Taft were dissatisfied with the management of this boom and that potential leaders of the Administration would insist that Mr. Vorys be displaced and his office filled by somebody who would conduct a more progressive and dignified campaign.

It is not known whether the subject of a change in the Taft management was discussed at the conference held to-day. Secretary Taft made no announcement, and Mr. Vorys naturally declined to discuss it. Friends of Mr. Vorys declared that the suggestions of a shakeup in the Taft management were made by persons closely identified with the interests of other candidates and that they were put out solely as trouble breeders. They place no credence in a report circulated a week or more ago that President Roosevelt had declared to a caller that Secretary Taft's campaign should be placed in more competent hands.

Secretary Taft will reach Cincinnati to-morrow morning. He will spend the day in that city, leaving for Washington in time to reach here on Thursday. It is the expectation here that on his return plans will be made for a conference of those interested in his candidacy, and political observers look for a quickening of activities in his behalf. Mr. Taft has been away from the United States more than three months. It is supposed that he talked politics with President Roosevelt, who he called at the White House Friday night and last night, and it is known that he discussed the subject to-day with Mr. Vorys. He hasn't got his bearings on the political outlook yet, and until he has there will be little doing with the Taft boom. By the latter part of the week Secretary Taft in all probability will get a line on the situation, and then the well wishers of his candidacy will get together and decide upon a course of action. It will be made known probably in the very near future whether new blood is to be injected into the Taft management.

Further than to say that he came here to confer with Secretary Taft, Mr. Vorys would not talk to-night. He said he would return to Columbus to-morrow and pay another visit to Washington in about a week.

Mr. Roosevelt's elimination as a Presidential candidate has opened up a field for the operations of the managers of aspirants for the nomination. There was one section of the country—the South—that was solidly for Roosevelt a week or so ago. All the influential men of politics down there had agreed for months that there was nothing to it but Roosevelt. The Southern leaders are now looking for a candidate to tie to. They are going to be careful in the making of a choice, as they want to be on the band wagon. Scores of them have been in Washington for a week looking for information. At least they are opposed to Secretary Taft for a number of reasons, notably because of a speech he delivered in Greensboro, N. C., a year ago in which he declared that the Republican party in the Southern States would be better off probably if all the Federal offices were filled by Democrats. Those who applauded his remarks in the South were the "outs." The "ins" snorted with rage. But the Southern leaders will be for Mr. Taft or any other candidate who looks like a winner.

The South will have approximately 324 delegates in the Republican national convention of 1908. As a result of the organizing ability of Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster-General, the party in the South was in splendid shape, well officered and perfectly disciplined. Had the third term bubble not been punctured nearly all of the Southern delegates would have gone to the national convention to do the bidding of the Administration. It is now a question, however, whether the Administration can hold the South in line for Taft. Chase prevails where other reign. President Roosevelt is serving his last term. He would be good politics to support Mr. Taft if there were any certainty that he would obtain the nomination. But suppose Mr. Taft should lose? The Southern brother now in office wants to stay in, and before he picks his candidate he will have

to be shown that he can win the nomination.

With President Roosevelt out of it the race has developed into a free for all contest. Candidates who were repulsed in the South with the cry of "Roosevelt for another term!" intend to invade that region in search of delegates. Among these may be mentioned Vice-President Fairbanks, who was pained at the cool reception accorded his candidacy before the President repeated his third term declaration. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois expects to develop some strength below the Potomac, as does Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania. In the event of the announcement of his candidacy for the nomination George B. Cortelyou will out a wide swath in the Southern States, where he has many strong and influential friends.

## THINGS YOU SEE IN THE SEA.

Shark Destroyer's Bomb Wouldn't Go Off Inside This Lucky Monster.

The Swedish bark *Elise*, commanded by Peter Johansson, got in at Pier 25, South Brooklyn, yesterday. The *Elise* is unloading a cargo from Bristol, and Capt. Johansson gave some reminiscences of a new kind of sea serpent.

The *Elise* cleared from Aruba in the Dutch Antilles so long ago that they don't speak of it. It was on her way to Bristol, while she was standing to the southward of the Azores, that the addition to natural history was sighted. To understand what happened it is necessary first to know that Capt. Johansson is noted for his hatred of sharks as well as his love of the truth. He never sails without a collection of harpoons on board and is never too busy to stop for a shot at Johnny Shark. On this last trip the captain carried along a quantity of bombs, and had, he says, great success in getting the sharks to swallow the bombs cunningly concealed in bits of pork. The bombs had time fuse attachments and blew up the sharks after dinner.

Well, it was to the southward of the Azores that the lookout sighted ahead a queer gray something lying half submerged, with what looked to be part of a conning tower sticking out of the water. The *Elise* was sailing along at a two knot gait and everybody got a good look. It was found that the conning tower was a most peculiar fin on a most peculiar fish. As the *Elise* sailed by the conundrum raised a head shaped like that of an ostrich and opened appealingly, the captain says, a shark's snout. It was a shark's snout, and took readily the meat covered bomb which Capt. Johansson heaved over. As it absorbed the bait a happy smile overspread the strange countenance, and Capt. Johansson was almost sorry about the bomb. However, the bomb didn't explode, and that explains why the monster is still unclassified. It is further described as "12 feet square," which suggests the great-grandfather of all turtles.

## OVERBOARD FROM FERRYBOAT.

Passengers Watch Sicilian Laborer Take His Leap From Life.

A medium sized man jumped from the ferryboat Hempstead shortly after it left Long Island City bound for Thirty-fourth street about 7 o'clock last night and was not seen again. The ferryboat was crowded and many persons were standing on the upper deck of the boat within a few feet of the man when he jumped.

Before leaping overboard the man attracted attention by fishing out a wallet, which afterward proved to be empty, and a wrinkled postcard, both of which he laid upon the deck, taking several minutes to do it. Then without a word he took a running jump and cleared the water for four feet high.

The postcard was addressed to E. Shadenden of 908 Fourth street, College Point, and according to the stamp was mailed from the Highland station, Springfield, Mass., on November 29. On the back was some writing that nobody was able to figure out. Policeman Cassidy of the Fifth street station, who was aboard the boat, looked it over and said that it was Sicilian. The police of the College Point station went the address to which the postcard was addressed and were told that Elias Shadenden, who lived there, had left home for New York about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They were told that Shadenden was a Sicilian laborer and had been married only four weeks. His wife couldn't be found.

## THREE SKATERS DROWNED.

Victims of the First Ice of the Season at Putnam.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—Henry Norris, aged 17, Henry Anso, aged 20, and Miss Alice Mozier, aged 17, were drowned while skating on Putnam Lake to-day.

Although the lake was only frozen to a thickness of two inches several hundred people took advantage of the fine weather to enjoy the first skating of the season.

Young Norris and a boy named Suttle were skating on the ice when the latter fell beneath them. Norris sinking alone in about four feet of water. Suttle clung to the edge of the ice until rescued.

While the police were endeavoring to get the body of Norris a boy informed the officers that he had seen a man and woman break through the ice at the other end of the lake.

The police went to the spot indicated and found Anso's hat floating on the surface, thereby identifying the boy's story. The hat was identified and later it was learned that Anso had been skating with Miss Mozier.

## BOER WOULD END SLAVERY

Where It Lingers on the Congo and in Portuguese Africa.

Gen. J. Pienaar, formerly of the Boer army, was a passenger by the American liner *New York*, in from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday. Quarantine said that he would lecture here on "general emancipation of the human race." He denied at the pier that the scope of his project was so universal. He said he wanted to enlist American sentiment in the freeing of the slaves in Africa. Later, after getting some results in this line, he would take up the subject of liberating the slaves of the Congo. Other passengers by the *New York* were William Friedlander, Dr. J. B. Johnson, and Mrs. Edward Keene Mober, Charles R. Dickinson, Horace Goldin, the illusionist; William H. Wilde, Dr. C. C. Kimball, L. H. Janvren and Prof. David Nyvall.

DEWEY'S OLD PORT FOR THE GRIPPE. It prevents any bad after effects.

H. V. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

## HAMMERSTEIN SAYS HE'LL QUIT

IF SUBSCRIBERS AND PUBLIC DON'T HELP NEXT SEASON.

He's Tired of Running High Class Opera House Without Getting as Good Support as the Other Place—He'll Go to Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago.

The subscribers to the season of the Manhattan Opera House will receive by mail to-day a notice sent out by Oscar Hammerstein to the effect that unless better support is forthcoming from subscribers and public Mr. Hammerstein may quit the opera field here next season. Mr. Hammerstein says that he can do better in Chicago, Philadelphia or Boston than he can here. That is to say, he can conduct opera with a surety that he will not lose money. As things are running now he is losing money and does not purpose to go on.

There is no question that the opera will continue to the end of this season, but Mr. Hammerstein makes it clear that he will quit here rather than go on as he has been forced to do.

The note to the subscribers mentions that owing to the fact that Mme. Melba was unable through ill health to fulfill her contract Mr. Hammerstein obtained the services of Signora Luisa Tetrazzini for the rest of the season, as well as for three to five seasons following. The rest of the letter follows:

"In securing for my subscribers such an addition to my already existing incomparable forces, at an enormous salary and at a time a business depression is affecting in no small degree the attendance at all operatic and theatrical institutions, I am compelled to remind not alone my subscribers but also the opera loving public of the necessity if not duty of their strongest possible support of my efforts.

"In presenting in quick succession the works of modern masters, entirely new to this country at an expense incredible to the layman, I am accomplishing something of which the devotees of music may be proud—no other institution here or elsewhere having ever attempted anything of the kind. I have received a number of complaints from subscribers as to the repetitions of the new operas presented. It must be borne in mind that the rehearsals for the new works going on day and night often interfere with the complete repetition of repertoire operas and that the offering of an entirely new opera, each costing enormous sums of money, for four subscription performances only is, even from a financial standpoint alone, an impossibility.

"By devoting the Manhattan Opera House, of which I am the sole owner (standing on the records in my own name), to grand opera only I am giving up a yearly rental value of \$100,000 to the cause of music; I am shouldering a responsibility of contracts for a single season amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars; above all this, I am devoting my own personal efforts exclusively to the purpose of an almost incessant physical and mental tax.

"Commercialism and monetary gain have never been associated with my undertaking, and I have ever entered into my calculations for a moment, my enthusiasm for the cause, my desire to add to the musical greatness of our city and its educational results are the only factors prompting my position. I have absolutely and positively no associates of any kind; not one dollar of anybody else but mine is invested in this gigantic work. I have no financial backing of any kind; anybody claiming the contrary is simply an impostor, not an actor, and I am also by any one can be brought to bear on my managerial actions.

"As wealth is computed to-day I am not even a wealthy man. Arrayed against me, a single, a solitary figure, is an institution of operatic pretensions, created, supported and conducted by men of almost unlimited means. I am told that the influence of my efforts in the operatic field has lifted this institution into a less joyous position than it held for the past several years. It is universally admitted that my artistic forces as well as the presentation of the operas at my house are superior to the other. Nevertheless my subscription is not equal to the one obtained by the other house, while my expenses in most departments are equal.

"If I am instrumental in improving the standard of grand opera, at my expense, I am entitled to the right to receive as great a support as is accorded to any other institution.

"The existence of but one opera house in New York can only result in retrogression of the art and bring the opera lovers into a position of servility to those who remain willing to distribute musical arts in lieu of the maintenance of their distinguished social aspirations and exhibitions. Any other attitude on the part of the public is a humiliation to me and my artists, compelling me in future to give either none or but a few short weeks of opera in this city and divide the balance of the season between Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, which cities are ready to furnish complete guarantees. I don't want to be 'patronized' or 'helped along.'

Mr. Hammerstein had no statement to make in addition to the letter, but in his behalf it was said: Mr. Hammerstein believes that as he is carrying this enterprise, all alone he deserves support, especially as his good work has forced the other house to improve the quality of its operas. The season has been hard, but in spite of that returns have been good. The illness of Miss Garden has hurt a great deal. By her absence from scheduled performances it is figured that close to \$50,000 a year for the rental of the place has been lost. When Signora Tetrazzini arrives it is expected that she will prove a money making factor, but at the same time the expense is very great.

"Mr. Hammerstein is not in this thing for the sake of making great sums of money. He would be satisfied to break even. If he were not anxious to continue opera on those terms he could have availed himself of the offer from Klav & Erlanger of \$100,000 a year for the rental of the place. He wanted to keep it for grand opera only. He is quite in earnest over the decision to give up here if there is not better support for next season. He can make the trips, he says, and be guaranteed against loss before starting.

"The matter of building the Philadelphia opera house was held up because of the thirty men who were making a guarantee only twenty-three men were sure. Mr. Hammerstein said that he would not go ahead on those terms. He will not build in Philadelphia until the sureties are absolute. But he can take a company there without danger of loss."

## A SANTA CLAUS IN THE PARK.

Gives Each Laborer With Three or More Children \$5 in Gold.

A real Santa Claus with a long white beard who carried a small bag filled with five dollar gold pieces visited Central Park yesterday and gladdened the hearts of a number of laborers there.

The visitor entered from Fifth avenue and sat down on a bench near where the ducks were taking children about for a ride.

"Would you mind telling that park laborer I want to talk to him?" Santa said to Policeman Powers.

The policeman blew his whistle and then beckoned to a laborer who was picking up scraps of paper. The visitor asked the laborer if he had a family.

"That I have; a fine one, too—seven of them. It's children I mean," responded the laborer.

The visitor gave him a five dollar gold piece and told him to get a Christmas turkey for his family. The man with the gold moved about the park and made inquiries as to the families of the laborers. Those that had three children or more got \$5 for a turkey. Bachelors and the recently married got only wishes for a merry Christmas. Twenty of the laborers that were doing Sunday work were among the lucky ones. The benevolent visitor didn't say who he was.

## BLOODLESS HUNGARIAN DUEL.

Prime Minister Only Slaps Challenger With Flat of Sword—Tears and Friendship.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 22.—The duel between the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, and former Minister of Justice Polonyi, growing out of a speech made by Dr. Wekerle in the Diet in which he attacked Polonyi, was fought to-day. Dr. Wekerle was larger and stronger than his opponent and pressed him from the beginning. The weapons used were swords.

After a few passes had been made Dr. Wekerle would have dealt Polonyi a severe blow had not one of the seconds caught the blow on his own sword, as Polonyi had already been forced back beyond the limit mark.

In the second bout Dr. Wekerle got through his opponent's guard twice and dealt him two blows on the body with the flat of his sword. The seconds then stopped the duel, but finding that Polonyi was not wounded they ordered the combatants to proceed.

The third bout was about to begin when Polonyi, realizing Dr. Wekerle's superiority and magnanimity in not inflicting a wound, gave up his sword and in a voice shaking with emotion begged the Premier's pardon for insulting him in the lobby of Parliament after his speech in the House.

Dr. Wekerle telegraphed an account of the duel to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who had given him permission that it be fought. The Emperor telegraphed his congratulations.

## HOW DEAN WRIGHT MET DEATH.

Fell or Leaped into the Sea While Irresponsible From Illness.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The *New Church Messenger*, a monthly publication, had a beat on its daily contemporaries yesterday when it told for the first time the story of how the Rev. Theodore F. Wright, dean of the New Church Theological Seminary in Cambridge, came to his death on November 12 while on board a steamship crossing the Mediterranean from Alexandria.

Shortly after word came of Dean Wright's death a story was printed that he died on board the steamer and had been buried at sea, but the *New Church Messenger* says that he fell or threw himself into the sea while mentally irresponsible.

"After leaving Alexandria on the afternoon of Nov. 13," says the *Messenger*, "Dr. Wright fell into his chair on the deck and fell into a heavy sleep, during which his face became exceedingly flushed and the veins in his forehead and temples were much swollen. It was evident, too, that to some degree his mind was clouded or confused.

"The same evening after dinner he walked on deck with Mrs. Wright. It was cool and it soon seemed best to go inside. It was necessary to go to the narrow passage between Mrs. Wright and the ship. She turned to speak to Dr. Wright, but he was not there. Search was immediately made, but he was not on the ship.

"There was no witness of the last moment. One circumstance would make clear, even to strangers, that there was no premeditation, namely, that he had all the letters of credit and all the money, leaving Mrs. Wright with absolutely nothing."

## P. R. R. FAST MAIL IN A WRECK.

Double Header Runs Into a Pile of Derailed Freight Cars at Bolivar, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—The Chicago-New York mail train known as No. 18 on the Pennsylvania Railroad was derailed partly near Bolivar, Pa., to-night. The two heavy engines of the mail were brought to a standstill by a derailed freight car. The passengers were bounced about like toys. No one was seriously injured. The train left Pittsburgh forty-eight minutes late, and drawn by two engines it ran into a wreck of twenty freight cars.

The freight had encountered a broken rail and part of the cars were piled up in the path of the fast train just as it came round a curve, half a mile away.

A flagman ran back to flag the train, but when the engineers saw the signal they were within three train lengths of the wreck. The first engine of the mail train, which was a 4-6-2, was derailed on its side, while the second engine was also derailed. The train consisted of five mail cars, two express cars and three o-a-rs.

## WIFE AVENGES HUSBAND'S BLOW.

In Mer Anger She Tells of Murder He Committed and He Confesses.

ELIZABETH, Ga., Dec. 22.—Hugh Wall, a well to do planter, who is in jail here on a charge of murder made by his young wife, to-day confessed that the charge is true and that he forced his wife to assist him in burying the body of his victim.

The negro was at Wall's home on business when Wall became enraged and brained him.

## EXPEDITE SUBWAY EXPRESSES

SPECIAL POLICEMEN GET MORE TRAINS INTO AN HOUR.

President Shonta Says That the Company New Runs in the Rush Hours More Than the Public Service Commission Requested—Average Stop is 45 Seconds.

President Theodore P. Shonta of the Interborough company said yesterday that the employment of special policemen to regulate the entering and leaving of trains by passengers at the busy express stations of the subway had been so successful that in the rush hours the company was now operating more trains than were called for in the last order of the Public Service Commission.

"Last winter," Mr. Shonta said, "it was impossible to operate more than about twenty-three express trains an hour as an average. This winter, before the subway could be put on, the number of trains that could be run had been increased to twenty-six or twenty-seven an hour. Since the introduction of the special officers and the installation of the starting arrangement at the Grand Central it has been possible to give an average service of thirty express trains an hour during the height of the rush, and it is expected that this number will be still further increased when the people who regularly use the subway have become more familiar with the new rules."

"At the Grand Central there is a despatcher for uptown trains and another for downtown trains. Each one has a stop watch which he registers the length of stops of all trains. On a sheet before him he schedules the time of the trains, the actual time of arrival and the length of the stop. His instructions are to limit the stop to 45 seconds or less, unless it is necessary to prolong it to allow people to get off. His elevated station gives him a clear view of the whole length of the train and when he sounds the starting gong the special officers close the doors and the train proceeds promptly. It is sometimes necessary to prolong the stop beyond the limit of 45 seconds when there is an unusually large number of people getting off or when it is necessary to extend the loading time to prevent the platform from becoming overcrowded, but to compensate for these delays it is often possible to get a train away in less than 45 seconds."

"With an average stop of forty-five seconds a two minute headway, or thirty trains an hour, can be maintained, and this is what is aimed at. It sometimes happens that all of the people who want to get off a train are unable to do so, though no great number is ever thus delayed, but even these individual delays are disappearing as the passengers learn to distribute themselves along the full length of the train instead of piling up around the centre cars, which always are the last to be unloaded. Frequently on the front and rear cars of a train all of the people who want to get off and all who want to get on have done so while on the centre cars people are still getting off and a crowd is waiting to get on. The starters seize every opportunity to get a train away in less than the prescribed time and often do so when the rush lets up for a few minutes. The length of stop has been out to thirty-one seconds, but it frequently has to be extended to a minute and ten seconds. However, an average of forty-five seconds is now being maintained."

"Between 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock on one of the heaviest evenings last week exactly thirty expresses were sent away from Grand Central station. In the hour between 5:40 and 6:40 o'clock thirty-three trains were put through. The record so far is seventeen trains in thirty minutes, which was accomplished during the evening rush a few days ago, but the conditions at that time were unusually favorable to rapid train movement."

"These results, which have been made possible only by the presence and authority of the special policemen, have been accomplished in the face of the heaviest travel the subway has ever known. On December 4 the subway carried 673,102 passengers, which was 8,000 more than had ever used it in one day before. Just one week later this new record was broken with a total of 678,682 passengers. When the subway was built its extreme capacity was estimated by experts to be 800,000 passengers a day, and it was thought that before that figure was reached another subway would be in operation."

## DR. AKED GETS HIS \$7,000.

Threat to Resign Enough to Make Congregation Give It.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at the close of the morning service there yesterday, made an address to the congregation in which he rebuked the members for being close and asked that \$7,000, the church debt, be subscribed before the congregation left.

The money was needed to pay off the current account and Dr. Aked made the declaration that he would not remain with the congregation longer if something were not done in the line of more generous financial support.

Those who wanted to contribute and who did not have any great sum of ready money with them wrote on cards what they were willing to give. Among these latter persons were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

It was after the sermon and just before the collection that Dr. Aked spoke for money. His remarks were in part:

"While I acknowledge your kindness, I ask you to complete this morning by retiring me from a position which I find distasteful. You know that every year there has been a deficit in the current account of this church."

"I want \$7,000 from you, therefore, before you leave this church this morning. I would not contemplate a permanent ministry in this church if the financial system now in force here was to be continued."

"It is not fair. It is a mean spirit. It has reared up a crowd of stingy souls who will not support the church. It isn't fair to you. You have no right to put a man in charge of this church when you will not support him. It isn't fair to the church."

"I am tired of hearing this church called Mr. Smith's, Mr. Brown's or Mr. Robinson's church. I want \$7,000 before you leave here. The finances must be reorganized as the building of this kind can ever happen again. I never want to ask you again for money as long as I live, unless it is to ask for money with which to build the new church."

## GAVE THIEF ARSENAL KEYS.

Man Hired as an Austrian Officer Gets Away With \$6,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—A robbery worthy of the hero of Kopenick was carried out here yesterday. A former non-commissioned army officer of the name of Goldschmidt dressed himself in the uniform of a Lieutenant, drove up to the Vienna arsenal and demanded the key of the safe belonging to the Second Regiment of Artillery.

The key was handed over to him and he entered the strong room, where he forced the strong boxes with a chisel and abstracted \$6,000 and bank books worth \$900. He then entered his cab and drove to the savings bank, drew out the money and disappeared.

When it was discovered that a robbery had been committed there was great activity in military and police circles. A dealer in second hand wardrobes recognized a portrait of Goldschmidt as that of a man who had bought a Lieutenant's uniform from him. The cab driver was also identified.

## JAY GOULD CAN'T ACT.

Faculty Wouldn't Let Him Try for a Place in the Play.

Jay Gould, the tennis champion, is a freshman at Columbia. He also has ambitions to shine in college theatricals, but the faculty recently interfered in those Jay Gould was trying for a chorus part in the variety show, with high hopes of making it, when the lists of players were submitted to the university committee on eligibility.

The rule at Columbia is that a man must stand as well in his studies for dramatics as if he were a candidate for an athletic test. Gould had entrance conditions for last year and therefore he had to be barred from the show. There were others.

## WILL OPEN DRUCE GRAVE NOW.

Government Will Do It to Get Evidence Against Caldwell.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is understood that the opening of the grave of T. C. Druce was recommended by the Treasury when it was compelled to take out a warrant for the arrest of Robert C. Caldwell, who was taken out on parole yesterday at New York in order to give effect to the summons against him for perjury, he having sworn that the coffin did not contain the body of Druce.

It was felt that without the evidence which, it is believed, the grave will furnish it would be impossible to press for the extradition of Caldwell.

Robert C. Caldwell, who was arrested on Saturday for alleged perjury while testifying in the Druce case in London last year, was much improved in health yesterday at his daughter's home on the second story of the Woman's Exchange Building on South street, St. George, Richmond.

Miss Caldwell refused to let any one see her father, saying he must have complete rest. Even his friends were turned away.

## FIRE CALL FROM THE PARK.

The Engines Make a Bare Visit for a Very Little Blaze.

There was a fire in Central Park yesterday and the fire engines were summoned there for the first time within the recollection of the oldest park employee.

Several barrels of naphtha were stored in Dr. Southwick's nursery, opposite West Seventy-ninth street. One of these barrels exploded and the small storage building was soon in flames. An alarm was turned in from Central Park West and Eighty-first street as soon as Policeman Jackson Glynn saw the flames.

The firemen lost some time in connecting a long line of hose from Central Park West and then along the transverse road. The fire by this time had seized upon several shanties and a number of department carts and destroyed them. There was nothing else for the fire to work upon but a few barrels of cement and it went out. Damage \$1,500.

## ANARCHY AT FEZ.

Tribesmen Set Fires, Expel Foreigners and Threaten Jewish Quarter.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

TANGIER, Dec. 22.—Anarchy prevails at Fez. The tribesmen have set fire to the stores of tobacco and opium and chased the members of the Foreign Board from the town.